

JOURNAL

OF THE

AMERICAN FOUNDRYMEN'S

ASSOCIATION.

VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER, 1896.

No. 3.

The American Foundrymen's Association is not responsible for any statement or opinion that may be advanced by any contributor to this Journal.

A REVIEW OF THE FOUNDRY LITERATURE OF THE MONTH.

AMERICAN MACHINIST

For August 13 contains an interesting description of a machine for molding sheaves about ten inches in diameter.

This article, which is well illustrated, shows the tendency of foundrymen to supersede hand labor wherever practicable, not only in the interest of reducing the cost of production, but also to increase the merit of the article as well.

To those engaged in actual foundry practice this description cannot fail to prove of an educating interest and in striking contrast to the methods usually adopted in such cases.

MECHANICAL WORLD.

Published in London, Eng., in its issue of August 14 has an article from the pen of Joseph Horner. While it is of a very elementary nature, describing a number of ordinary terms used in foundry practice, and the methods followed for casting the plainest kind of work, as well as the difference between green sand, loam work, molding, core work, etc., it is interesting to American

foundrymen as showing the method of description and the distinctions made for the various classes of foundry work named. A plain casting of a common form is given as an illustration to show the form of molding in such a way as to be readily understood by anyone not a foundryman.

The same pattern is used for illustrating purposes in their issue of August 21, showing in the first place the method of making the pattern of corebox and core where the casting would be made in loam, the object being to show how different methods may be utilized to produce the same result.

THE FOUNDRY

For August has a description of the single rail trolley system in use at the works of the Adams Company, Dubuque, Ia. This article is contributed by F. O. Farwell, superintendent of the above-named plant, and with the aid of photographic views presents a very clear idea of the construction and methods adopted for handling both metal and castings. The value of this article does not lay so much in what it says as in what it shows, that there are better ways of handling iron than by carrying it by hand, and that there are other ways of emptying a shop besides using a wheelbarrow. It illustrates a practical labor-saving device, and will for that reason be of especial interest to those who are looking for such.

Mr. W. J. Keep continues his cast iron notes, treating at length upon the economy resulting from a close knowledge of cast iron. He calls attention to the fact that there is no formula by which the strength of one size of a test bar can be reduced to that of another size. It is a common error to suppose that the breaking strain should bear a direct relation to the cross sectional area, and Mr. Keep in very simple language tells why such a supposition is erratic.

Henry Honsen in this number concludes his description of the manufacture of radiators. It is highly illustrated, and should furnish to those interested in shop specialization a serious object lesson.

Mr. E. J. Condon furnishes another addition to the methods for burning wobblers and necks on rolls, illustrating same in a very interesting manner.

IRON AGE

Of August 13 contains a very practical article, entitled "Soft Fire Brick," that ought to be of special interest to foundrymen. It explains with considerable detail the different characteristics of the various kinds of material entering into the manufacture of this article, giving reasons why bricks made of a certain kind of clay or containing certain elements, are superior to those of another grade.

Their issue of August 27 contains an elaborately illustrated article on the "Wellman Charging Machine," which has been devised for the purpose of charging the open hearth furnace, several of which are in operation and in course of construction. In referring to the advantages of a machine of this description, the paper has the following to say: "The most unsatisfactory and costly operation in connection with the running of the open hearth furnace is the charging of the materials into the furnace. These materials consist of everything in the way of iron and steel scrap, cast, wrought and malleable, wrought and cast turnings, as well as pig iron, iron ore and limestone. Under any conditions, or in any place, the handling of this kind of material is slow and costly, but when it has to be handled on the charging floor of an open hearth in summer, on account of the extreme heat, it is impossible to keep the men up to their work, consequently the charging is so slow that the furnaces do not make more than one-half or two-thirds of the product they should."

In the same issue The Iron Age has an illustrated article describing and giving sectional elevation of a new brass foundry of Detroit, Mich. The brass foundry is located upon the second floor, and this paper shows the advantages to be derived from that form of construction.

THE IRON MOLDERS' JOURNAL

Mr. Thomas Addison gives a sketch of a bend pipe job. It is one of the kind of articles we ought to have more of and of the kind that is entitled to a large circulation among practical mechanics and the jobbing shop. So interested have many of us be-

come in these days of specialty shops that we forget there is such a thing as a jobbing foundry and think only of that single casting in which our thoughts center. While exception might be taken to one or two statements advanced, the article is on the whole a creditable production, and more of the same kind should find favor among machinery molders.

IRON TRADE REVIEW.

Of August 6 has several illustrations and some descriptive matter bearing on a machine recently designed by H. R. Geer, of Johnstown, Pa., for casting pig metal. The object of the machine is to avoid the expense of cast house and the large amount of labor necessary when the present form of making pigs is followed, and at the same time it would leave the pig metal entirely free from sand, a much desired consideration when basic pig metal is used.

